1959

Shukriya Niaz Ali becomes the first woman pilot of Pakistan.

1960

The Presidential Cabinet decides to name the new Capital as Islamabad.

Foundation of Minar-e-Pakistan is laid.

The Indus water treaty was signed between Pakistan and India.

1961

Jasmine is chosen as the national flower of Pakistan.

June 8: 1962 Constitution is promulgated.

The Soviet Union awarded the Lenin Prize to Faiz Ahmed Faiz for his literary contribution.

SUPARCO launches Pakistan's first weather rocket, Rehbar-I from Sonmiani.

1963

Z. A. Bhutto becomes Foreign Minister.
Pakistan and China sign a border agreement in Peking (Beijing).

1964
Fatima Jinnah filed her paper as a candidate for the Presidential election.

President Ayub Khan inaugurates Pakistan Television Lahore Station.

1965

September 6: Second war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

1966
Tashkent Declaration signed between India and Pakistan.
Punjab city of Montgomery renamed Sahiwal.

1967
Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah died in Karachi.

Pakistan's first steel mill is inaugurated at Chittagong.

Pakistan Peoples Party comes into being.

1970

July1: One-unit of West Pakistan abolished, provinces restored.

First General elections held. The Awami League and Pakistan People Party emerged as leading parties in East and West Pakistan.

Pakistan Army launched Operation Searchlight

December 16: Dhaka falls and Bangladesh comes into being.

East Pakistan became an independent country named Bangladesh.

1972

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto calls a secret meeting at Multan, and launches the programme on nuclear weapons development.

New education policy enforced. Free education in all private and public schools.

first session of the National Assembly. Bhutto was elected president.

The Simla Agreement was signed between President Bhutto and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. President Bhutto inaugurates Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).

1973

Begum Rana Liaquat Ali becomes the first woman to assume office as Sindh Governor.

August 14: Constitution of Pakistan 1973 promulgated

Z. A. Bhutto lays the foundation stone of the Pakistan Steel Mills.

1974

Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh.

Islamic Summit Conference starts in Lahore.

Resolution passed about that Ahmadis and all groups of Ahmadis are Non-Muslim.

1976

Lahore-Amritsar train service, Samjhota Express, starts.
A.Q. Khan research laboratories established.
Bhutto lays the foundation-stone of Port Qasim.

1977

July 1: Friday is announced as a weekly holiday, replacing Sunday.

Z. A. Bhutto was arrested under Martial Law orders.

1979
April 4: Z. A. Bhutto hanged in Rawalpindi jail.

Dr. Abdus Salam, eminent Pakistani scientist, is awarded the Physics Nobel Prize.

1982

Writer of Pakistan's national anthem, Hafeez Jalandhari, died.

1984

Altaf Hussain forms MQM.

Renowned poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz died

1988

August 17: General Zia-ul-Haq is killed in a plane crash near Bahawalpur.

December 2: Benazir Bhutto is sworn in as the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1990

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolves the National Assembly and dismisses the Benazir Government.

1992

Pakistan wins Cricket World Cup, defeating England by 22 runs in Melbourne, Australia.

Pakistan's Alam Channa enters the Guinness Book of World Records as the tallest man in the world.

1992 India - Pakistan Floods was the deadliest flood caused by five-day-long heavy monsoon rains in northern areas of Pakistan.

1993

General elections held. PPP wins .

Benazir Bhutto is elected prime minister.

Farooq Laghari was elected eighth president of Pakistan.

1994
Benazir Bhutto inaugurates country's first women police station in Islamabad.

1995
Veteran politician, G. M. Syed died in Karachi.

1996

Mir Murtaza Bhutto assassinated in Karachi.

Farooq Ahmed Leghari dissolves National Assembly sacking Premier Benazir Bhutto.

1997

Nawaz Sharif was sworn in as Prime Minister.

He declared Sunday as a public holiday and converted Friday into a half day.

May 28: Pakistan conducts nuclear tests in Chagai hills in Balochistan.

1999

Kargil War between Pakistan and India.

July 13: 136 people killed and about 170 injured in a collision of three passenger trains near Ghotki.

A devastating earthquake in Kashmir and NWFP kills over 80 thousands People in 2005.

2006

Dr. Shamshad Akhtar assumed office as State Bank Governor, having the first woman Governor of SBP.

August 26: Akbar Bugti is killed;

2007

October 18: Bhutto, Benazir returned to Pakistan, after exile of about 8 years

December 27: Bhutto, Benazir assassinated in a blast/bullet attack in Rawalpindi.

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2010

April 10: Pakistan adopts the 18th amendment to the Constitution, stripping President Asif Ali Zardari of key powers.

June: Extensive flooding after monsoon rains. At least 1,600 people were killed.

2011

January 4: Salmaan Taseer, the governor of Punjab, is shot by one of his bodyguards near his home .

May 2: The US Navy Seals killed Osama bin Laden in the city of Abbottabad.

2012

Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy becomes the first Pakistani to ever win an Oscar at the 84th Academy Awards for the reconstructive surgery of acid attack victims, Saving Face wins for Best Documentary .

May 11: **General Elections 2013 held across Pakistan**.

Mamnoon Hussain is elected as the 12th President of Pakistan in the 2013 Presidential elections.

2014

Activist Malala Yousafzai becomes the first Pakistani to win the Nobel Peace Prize for her struggle to voice girls' right to education in 2014.

Taliban gunmen stormed a military-run Army Public Schools massacre in Peshawar.

2016

Musician Amjad Sabri is killed in a targeted shooting.

The twenty-fifth amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was approved by the Parliament of Pakistan and the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), giving way to the merger of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas into the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

25 July: The 2018 Pakistani general elections were held.

17 August -PTI leader Imran Khan took oath as (22nd)Prime Minister of Islamic republic of Pakistan.

Sindh was conquered by Mohammad bin Qasim during the _____ period

a. Umayyads ✓
b. Abbasids
c. Tulun
d. Idrisids

Mohammad Bin Qasim was the nephew of __________

a. Sulayman bin Abdul Malik
b. Abdul Malik bin Marwan
c. Walid bin Abdul Malik
d. Hajjaj bin Yousaf ✓

Raja Dahir was the ruler of ________

a. Lahore
b. Delhi
c. Sindh ✓
d. Depalpur

Debul and Alor are the names of _______
a. Places of Ancient Sindh ✓
b. Old Gardens of Sindh
c. Ancient building
d. None of them

Who was Sisakar ?
a. Wazir of Hajjij bin Yousaf
b. Wazir of Mohd bin Qasim
c. Wazir of Raja Dahir✓
d. None of the above

Mohammad bin Qasim tortured to death in a prison in Iraq during the caliphate of

____
a. Sulaiman✓
b. Walid
c. Yazid
d. None of them

in which language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran:

a). English
b). Persian ✓
c). Turkish
d). none of these

Indian National Congress was established in :
a). 1883
b). 1885 ✓
c). 1887
d). none of these

Who was the Viceroy at the time of partition of Bengal :
a). Lord Caning
b). Lord Curzon ✓
c). Lord Minto
d). none of these

The Simla deputation was headed by :
a). Agha Khan ✓
b). M.A. Johar
c). Syed Amir Ali
d). none of these

The Mopla revolt started in:
a). 1920
b). 1921 ✓
c). 1922
d). none of these

The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was:
a). Abdur Rashid ✓
b). Sajjad Ali Shah
c). Zafar ul Haq
d). none of these

Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League in :

a). 1911
b). 1912
c). 1913 ✓
d). none of these

Mauala Mohammad Ali Johar was the editor of :

a). Hindustan Times
b). Azadi
c). Comrade✓
d). none of these

Now or Never pamphlet was written by :
a). Agha Khan
b). Ch. Rehmat Ali✓
c). Mohammad Ali Jinnah
d). none of these

The first Round Table was held in :
a). London✓
b). Delhi
c). Lahore
d). none of these

Famous Wardha scheme was about :
a). Culture
b). Education ✓
c). Religion
d). none of these

Q. In which year the War of Independence was fought:
Ans. 1857. ✓

Q. Where Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental school was established:
Ans. Aligarh. ✓

Q. Who established the Indian National Congress?
Ans. A.Hume. ✓

Q. When was Congress established?
Ans. 1885. ✓

Q. When was Bengal partitioned?
Ans. 1905. ✓

Q. When was the partition of Bengal annulled?
Ans. 1911.✓

Q. When did Quaid-e-Azam join Muslim League?
Ans. 1913.✓

Q. When did the First World War start?
Ans. 1914✓
Q. When did the First World War come to an end?
Ans. 1918.✓

Q. When did the Muslim League came into existence?

Ans. 30 December 1906.✓

Q. Who was the first President of Muslim League?
Ans. Sir Agha Khan.✓

Q. When did Simla deputation call on Viceroy Lord Minto?
Ans. 1906.✓

Q. When were the Minto-Morley Reforms enforced?
Ans. 1909✓

Q. When was the Lucknow Pact agreed?
Ans. 1916 ✓

Q. When did the Jallianwala Bagh incident occur?
Ans. 13 April 1919.✓

Q. When did the Khilafat Movement start?
Ans. 1919✓

Q. Who was the editor of "Comrade"?
Ans. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.✓

Q. Who was the editor of "Hamdard"?
Ans. Muhammad Ali Jauhar.✓

Q. Who was the editor of "Al-Hilal"?
Ans. Maulana Azad.✓

Q. Name the newspaper of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan?